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Circulation During July.

Geo. L. Bloomfield, Auditor of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of July, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1	112,250	17	110,720
2	111,020	18	110,400
3	111,190	19	115,270
4	112,330	20	110,930
5	116,960	21	124,930
6	110,950	22	109,760
7	111,240	23	109,840
8	111,290	24	109,820
9	111,440	25	110,810
10	110,880	26	113,970
11	111,700	27	109,580
12	116,970	28	109,760
13	110,950	29	109,840
14	111,240	30	109,820
15	111,290	31	109,810
16	110,880		

Total for the month, 3,484,030

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed, 53,040

Net number distributed, 3,431,581

Average daily distribution, 110,651

And said Geo. L. Bloomfield further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of July was 6.5 per cent.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of August.

J. F. FARISH,  
 Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.  
 My term expires April 15, 1905.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

LIGHTING DEPARTMENT.

Although the Lighting Department is one of the most important branches of the municipal government, it has more responsibility than authority. Its business is transacted through the Board of Public Improvements; yet its chief is not a member of the board and is not in a position to submit new ideas with any force.

The Lighting Department maintains supervision over public lighting, just as the Park Commissioner manages the parks. Public lighting is an expensive and problematical work. The department that controls the service is supposed to protect the city's interests and to offer recommendations whereby conditions can be improved. The Supervisor of City Lighting has supervision over electric wires, conduits, etc. Still, his supervision is merely subordinate, as he must act according to decisions of the board.

Evidently the framers of the Charter contemplated that the chief of the Lighting Department should be a member of the board, for many reasons. The Charter authorizes creation of the office of Gas Commissioner and provides that he should have a seat in the board. Were the city to erect a small gas plant, the purposes of the Charter probably could be fulfilled and the chief of the Lighting Department would have, as he deserves, a voice in the board.

However, since the Charter was formulated electricity has superseded gas in public lighting, and, though the Lighting Department is as important an office as it would be under any circumstances, its chief continues to occupy a comparatively subordinate position. He assumes much responsibility and has comparatively little influence, even in his own official affairs.

At this time there is no trouble between the Supervisor of City Lighting and the board, or any member of the board. Therefore suggestions as to his disadvantages are especially appropriate. Efforts should be made to increase the influence of this officer and give him adequate authority to submit recommendations and support them.

The annual report of the Lighting Department is generally a clerical document relating to the cost and hours of public lighting. It is void of original suggestions. Questions concerning public lighting are laid before the board in simple abstract form, as if the Supervisor is compelled to observe silence and is restrained from presenting suggestions. Were relations otherwise, this officer might be more valuable to the city in many ways.

PISTOLS AND STREET CARS.

From mere pantomime "gun play," the practice of using a revolver to settle the differences between citizens and the local street railway employees has developed into the cowardly use of ball cartridge. Debauched by the notion that the decision of Police Judge Tracy upholding the stoppage of cars at pistol muzzle justified such an extreme course, William Blasted, a fool of a boy, opened fire upon the conductor of a Broadway car. The half-brained youth, after an ejection from the car, which he richly deserved, emptied his revolver at the crowded back platform. The marvel is that only one man was injured. And that no fatalities resulted. As is usual in such cases, the bullets flew wide the mark, and a total stranger to the dispute was the sufferer, receiving a shot wound in the left hand.

The Police Court Judge may not base decisions solely on statutory law. He can afford to be so and should be more arbitrary than a Circuit Judge. Clemency, or a pointed rebuke, often will have the desired corrective influence when a Workhouse sentence would only aggravate or give birth to criminal tendencies. In a large degree he must be a "human nature" Judge, guided by the general conduct and character of the defendant. Often he must decide the minor contentions between citizens on the general basis of what is "fair." Dealing with the masses of the people, he must administer a dead-on and shut justice, which shall be plain as day, which main-

tains that mercy is a great regulator; which everybody, layman and lawyer, negro and white, will recognize as good, wholesome morals and law, whether or not it is written in the books.

Having this freedom, the Police Judge's position carries with it added responsibility. Probably Judge Tracy reasoned that the frantic efforts of motormen "to run on schedule," as the result of which three or four half-filled cars often rush by waiting citizens, was trying the patience of the community too far. He thought, as many think, that such abuses excite frantic patrons to adopt frantic remedies. He knew that operating cars in this manner is against city ordinances, and he believed that to sustain the irate gentleman who "held up" the car would be a blow struck at the root of the evil.

Judge Tracy is wrong. His decision in the first place roused both humorous and severe criticism all over the land. Now comes an idiotic youth who follows up another's apparently excusable breach of the peace by an act grossly blamable, even criminal, and pleads that his extraordinary mental processes encouraged him in the opinion that the Tracy decision warranted the deed. Blast-and-bell is 15 years old, but wished to ride for half fare. He had only twenty cents, of which he proposed to spend fifteen that he might "roast" in the Haylin's gallery. Doubtless his proclivities led him to think also that the freedom with his pistol would establish him high in popular estimation as a bold-bad-man hero. Judge Tracy's decision is connected only indirectly with this second and flagrant case of "gunning," but the connection is apparent. Injustice toward the Transit Company breeds offenses more serious than Transit Company abuse.

GLARING ERRORS.

Commenting upon Governor Dockery's Lone Jack speech, the Washington Post is of the opinion that the Governor "gives support to the proposition that appears to pass current in many sections of Missouri that it is no great crime to rob a corporation."

What the Governor actually said was this: "Everything has not gone at the capital as I should like to have it. There has been some talk of hoodlums. Whatever has been lost it hasn't cost the people anything and the Democratic party is not responsible. If sandbagging has been going on—and I fear it has—it has been at the expense of the great corporations and other business interests."

Governor Dockery has participated actively and intelligently in the fight against hoodlums. He has never attempted to excuse hoodlums, and in pointing out that the corporations suffered the greatest pecuniary damage by the hoodlums he merely makes a distinction and notes a phase which has been made and noted on numerous occasions by other persons, which indeed are generally recognized by the community; and he does not by any means ignore the fact that the people pay the price of all legislation, whether passed at the instance of a corporation or otherwise, or the fact that legislation conferring unusual privileges on a corporation is costly for the people.

The Post appears to be clinging out a passage for the purpose of manufacturing criticism. Incidentally it is a patent fact that no newspaper in the United States has exhibited such signal misinformation and unfairness generally regarding the boodle situation in Missouri. The reason is that it believes what it sees in Republican partisan papers.

Following its above quoted sentence the Post commits a glaring error calculated to do irreparable injury if suffered to pass without correction. With the utmost assurance it goes on to say:

On no other theory can it be explained that seven members of the Municipal Assembly of St. Louis are still holding office, although they have been indicted and some of them sentenced to terms in the Penitentiary for robbing corporations through blackmail for passing franchises. We doubt if such a condition as that would be tolerated in any other city in the Union, even in Philadelphia, where the people have become calloused to political corruption.

Informed persons know that the voters of St. Louis, at the election of April 7, turned the last boodler out of the Municipal Assembly. Prior to that date there were five men adjudged guilty by the trial court who retained their seats under a claim that they were not "convicted" until the Supreme Court should have passed upon their appeals. The technical question as to what constituted conviction within the statute's meaning would have necessitated a special reference to the court before which the appeals were already pending, a proceeding which could not have been determined within the short time remaining of the boodlers' terms. Under this state of facts no remissness was attributed to those having in charge the law's enforcement. Litigation would have involved a mere waste of time, energy and money, and the public were sensibly content to let the boodlers' terms lapse by limitation.

Thus, the Post is something over four months behind the times. If its error is excusable at all it is so solely upon the ground that it may be traced to damaging misstatements disseminated by local organs pursuant to a policy of slandering the city and the State.

ADMISSIONS.

One pretty fair proof that the Democratic party possesses something rather effective in the way of issues is the fact that the Republican press is moved, at this early date, to deny the proposition. A concert of editorial voices, apparently at a signal, breaks into doleful conjectures over what is termed Democracy's "plight."

Surely there is nothing reprehensible in the singing of the theme. It merely invites the comment that a chorus of blind men singing about gloom is not altogether convincing on a sunny day. One feature of the business, however, is not just exactly as it should be from the standpoint of good morals and fairness and that sort of thing; which is that the party purpose of these organs is not above a sort of misrepresentation which is equivalent to misquoting.

For instance, a Southern newspaper is quoted as "admitting" that Democracy is issueless and without a leg to stand upon. Now, as a matter of fact, the Southern paper is rabidly Republican. Its political complexion is concealed by the Northern and Eastern chorus of quoters, and the reader is simply informed that the Southern press has admitted all sorts of hopelessness and futility on behalf of the Democratic party. It is conceivable that a somewhat different impression would be created by the statement that the Midwayville Blackwump (Republican), with a point-blank circulation of seventeen, admitted on behalf of the great Southern Democracy that there was no issue. Unless somebody rises up to deny it, almost anybody can admit anything on behalf of anybody.

On this same principle great Eastern papers are making admissions—these, however, are less calculated to deceive. For instance, nobody will be imposed upon by the Pittsburgh Gazette's statement that a notorious protection organ "admits" that free trade has lost much ground in recent years and that the Democratic party contains "a very numerous contingent of protectionists." Can it be possible that the Gazette does not know that the paper in question is a great advocate of Rooseveltism and protection?

Admitting things on behalf of the other fellow is a first-rate method of proving a case—not exactly according to the rules of evidence, but very effective nevertheless. "How are you going to prove that your client actually suffered to the extent alleged?" was

asked the plaintiff's lawyer in a damage suit. "We'll admit it," replied the astute gentleman. Doubtless the entire Republican press is willing to admit away the magnitude, permanency and forces of Democracy's issues.

Unfortunately for the success of the move, most people know the difference between a competent and an incompetent witness. The great partisan chorus, including the Gazette, the Post and the Midwayville Blackwump, are in reality only emphasizing the potency and durability of those issues which they seek to admit away.

To the Republican press of the East and North the question may be put: If Democracy is without issues what is the occasion for your widespread and deep alarm at this very early date? If Democracy is totally disabled and disarmed, why devote such laborious ingenuity and such valuable space to arguing the proposition? Why borrow trouble?

The truth of the matter is that Democracy was never more powerfully armed with reasons; that it will go before the people in 1904 with at least two, and probably three, great issues upon which popular sentiment has already declared itself; that with a candidate chosen with due reference to the issues, the prospect is bright for victory; and that the organs of the Republican party realize the situation full well.

The citizens of East St. Louis and contiguous territory should not go to sleep over the proposition to build a strong modern levee from Alton down to the bluffs, seven miles below East St. Louis. The movement to induce Governor Yates to call a special session of the Legislature, that a bill creating a levee district be passed, should be kept alive. It will pay the property holders, farmers, manufacturers and railroads to undertake the expense, and aid should be rendered by the State of Illinois. On the completion of the protection, doubtless assistance for improvements and maintenance could be received from the United States Government.

Senator Sullivan is convicted of soliciting a bribe. Under the shield of an appeal he retains his seat in the Senate. If he have any sense of the fitness of things, let him resign. Let the voters of the Nineteenth Senatorial District emphatically and publicly request him to step down and out. His retention of his office is an insult to Missouri. John A. Lee had the grace to resign. Sullivan owes that justice to his constituents.

Many mercantile structures, flats and homes are being built in St. Louis, indicating that commerce is improving and the population increasing. The new St. Louis will not only be a big St. Louis, but a beautiful St. Louis, and, for all we know, even a better St. Louis.

Chief Kiely says that he would "prefer" that the highwaymen and burglars, guilty of the recent robberies in St. Louis, be arrested. A reasonable preference, Chief. It will be a bad winter if the hold-up men get such a start in early summer.

There is more fine dope in the lobster's high-minded views of Republican reorganization than a patronage huckster ever dreamt of in his philosophy.

Much is made of the fact that Mrs. Langtry injured her foot. It is the first heard of the roots of the Yarnaw Lily.

RECENT COMMENT.

Rep at Missouri Law.

Washington Evening Star.

The conviction of State Senator Sullivan of Missouri on a charge of soliciting a bribe is hailed by the prosecution of the "boodles" cases as a moral victory. Its force as such, however, would be greater if the jury in the case had imposed a heavier penalty. Sullivan was assessed a fine of \$100, with no other penal obligation. It appears that this is the maximum money penalty, but the law allows the jury to require the convicted man to spend two months in jail in addition. Thus it is evident that not only is something wrong with the verdict in this instance, but with the law in general. A man who will deliberately seek to be bribed, who will offer his vote for sale, is guilty of one of the worst of all offenses in the whole range of corruption in office. The man who seeks out the legislator with tempting offers is bad enough. He is deserving of the severest punishment permitted by the law, and the law cannot well be made too severe. The man who is sought out by the briber, with flattering offers of cash or aid, is often the victim of an overwhelming temptation, and when he falls, though guilty of great wrong, may be regarded rather with pity than the loathing with which society views the deliberate criminal. But the self-offering venal official is worse even than the enterprising bribe-giver, the hunter of men.

ENJOY A BASKET PICNIC.

Mr. L. P. Cude, chaplain of a party of young persons to Waterloo, Ala., on the steamer City of Savannah.

The party, which has just reached home, is composed of:

Misses: Anna Godfrey, Emily D. Irwin, John Garvin, Walter Edson, James O'Hearn, George Miller, Eddie Hartman, Harry Malony, John Brown, Bessie Schneider, Mammie Browne, Thomas Browne, Christ Willredsen.

Mr. Thomas Born in Scotland!

New York Sun's Yacht Gossip.

Lord Trimwiston, eighteenth Baron of Trimwiston, whose Irish title dates from 1661, but who has sailed before the mast in the merchant marine and has had navy experience, is full of thoroughly Irish enthusiasm. He was very sure that Sir Thomas was a native of Ireland. He was so sure that when he offered to bet "1,000 to 1—guineas," the Yankee who was arguing with him backed down ineffectually. Sir Thomas was asked to settle the controversy, anyway.

"I was born in Glasgow, Scotland," said Sir Thomas. "My parents, who were Irish, were on their way to their fellow countrymen. I was born in Glasgow, and was waiting to take ship in Glasgow."

"Never you care," said Lord Trimwiston. "Because a man is born in a stable, you know, he's not a horse."

Voice of the People.

Whatever the people want—and want hard enough and long enough—will be accomplished. Whoever the people want nominated for any office—and want hard enough—will be nominated. Machine and ring and boss will eventually bow to the terrible power of public opinion or be broken to pieces by it.

In Missouri just now the people are aroused. The political party which undertakes to avert the people will be vigorously beaten. It will deserve to be beaten, for what cause have political parties for existence except to carry into effect the wishes of the people? The set of men, great or small, who stand in the way of a fair expression of the popular desire are doomed to defeat. Let not the Democratic party nor any of its honest and able leaders make the fatal mistake of butting a Juggernaut.

The people are sovereign. The Democratic party has never failed to trust them. It is too old in the service of the people to take any other course now.

One Motorman's Recourse.

Among those of the Lansing motormen who were recently rounded up by the city officials and carried off to police headquarters was Wheeler Mumford. He was ruthlessly separated from his rapidly running contrivance and held in vile duress among the cockroaches, "snipes" and spider webs of the station two hours, which so undermined his dignity that he estimates his agony at \$5.00 and has sued the city for that sum. Used as Mr. Mumford was to taking breath as the flying pigeon, the silent, sullen, stifled gases of the police station and the sight of Star-mot with his awful star, easily knocked \$5.00 out of him. The Mayor declares that no such bluff will prevent Lansing getting good service or the company a lapse of franchise, for want of it.

Was "Fired."

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Once a jolly young drummer, Who thought that he was a hummer, Got a little flip,

So he lost his grip— He was out of a job all summer.

## TROLLEY RIDES AND BOATING AFFORD HOT-WEATHER RELIEF.



MISS MATILDE DIERKES.

Of Preston place, who spent the summer in Baltimore. This week Miss Dierkes is in New York to meet her father, Bernard Dierkes, on his return from Europe.

Captain and Mrs. Charles B. Isler, No. 6213 Minerva avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Amy, to Mr. Richard M. Johnson, Jr., son of Colonel and Mrs. Richard M. Johnson. The wedding will be an event of early autumn.

MERRY TROLLEY PARTY.

On Monday evening last a delightful trolley party of young people from the West End on board the private car Ariel. The trip was made to Creve Coeur Lake, where refreshments were served on the grounds. Good music was furnished by a negro quartet.

Those present were as follows:

Misses: Edith Preshaw, Laura Ebbert, Dorothy Baxter, Bessie McMillan, Zedie Overton, Mary Snow, Messieurs: George E. Hausmann, Arthur Lewis, Clarence Comfort, Daniel Morris, Ross Farnsworth, Frank Farnsworth, Charles Tevis.

Misses: Lillian Schmidt, May Gardner, Julia Pesold, Mildred Gibson, Emma Lambert, Elsie Dent, R. Lee Orcutt, Arthur Smith, Doctor Wade H. Dick Goodfellow, Thomas O. McGrath, Edward L. Cory, L. Will Shelly.

MISS FREEZE SURPRISED.

Miss Daisy Freeze of No. 1417 Glasgow avenue was surprised by many friends last Friday evening. The affair was a farewell, as she will depart on Sunday with her aunt, Mrs. H. Autherith, for Dubuque, Ia., where she is to marry Doctor Wm. Burne. Dancing, singing and guessing contests were the feature of the evening. Mr. Chas. Breitcheus winning the prize.

Among those present were:

Misses: Lulu Harrison, Cleo Sullivan, Mary Moore, Rose Boesemann, Theresa Boesemann, Mary Boesemann, Marguerite Boesemann, Maudie Worman, Ida Gemke, Gertrude Gogel, Mammie Gogel, Amanda Thelin, Minnie Deppie, Kansas City, W. C. Schellert, Cora Fluemer, Cecelia Yoege, Ernest Kist, Otto Vossmeier, Messieurs: John Garvin, Walter Edson, James O'Hearn, George Miller, Eddie Hartman, Harry Malony, John Brown, Bessie Schneider, Mammie Browne, Thomas Browne, Christ Willredsen.

CRUISING PARTY RETURNS.

Mrs. L. P. Cude, chaplain of a party of young persons to Waterloo, Ala., on the steamer City of Savannah.

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PERSONAL MENTION.

Courtney H. West and Lee Niedringhaus will close their Jamestown season this week and return to St. Louis.

The engagement of Miss Marguerite Smoot and Mr. Montague Punch has been announced to their friends.

Miss Irene Murray of No. 3675 Finney avenue has gone for an extended visit to Eureka Springs. Several St. Louis people are at that delightful resort. Horseback and trolley riding are the favorite pastimes.

Miss Nettie Smith of North St. Louis departed Monday morning for the East, where she will visit friends and relatives. She will return in two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kalet, Jr., No. 2110 Victor street, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. John Schlobohm, No. 2315 California avenue, have just returned from a pleasant trip on the river.

Mrs. F. B. Whitsett and Miss Maud Whitsett have gone to New York and Boston for a visit of several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Judge, Jr., are at present in Los Angeles, Cal. They are spending the summer months touring the West.

Miss Rose Marie Conrad and her cousin, Mrs. H. A. Rottz, have gone for an extended trip through the West.

Mrs. Charles L. Crane and son of No. 4513 Westminster place have returned home from Europe. They were in Rome at the time of Pope Leo XIII's death.

Miss Rosella Price of No. 522 North Whit-

street departed yesterday for New York for three weeks.

Mr. James Hagerty of Burlington, Ia., accompanied by his daughter, is visiting and being entertained by his sister, Kate Hagerty of No. 442 West Belle place, Kan.

Miss May Franklin of Venedy, Ill., and Mr. Bert Hagerty of Burlington, Ia., were married in Kansas City August 24. They are on their honeymoon trip to Burlington, Ia., but will make their home in Kansas City, Kan.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Fox of No. 17 North Boy's avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Celia, to Nathan E. Belyield of St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. George Soren of Moberly, Mo., is being entertained by St. Louis friends. He is on his way home from Eureka Springs.

VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS.

—H. and Louis Best of New Orleans, La., are guests at the St. Nicholas.

—J. C. Cushing of Chicago, Kan., is registered at the Leland.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Robertson of Kansas City, Mo., are at the St. Nicholas.

—Charles A. Bullock of Trenton, N. J., is stopping at the Southern.

—J. C. Hart of Peoria, Ill., has rooms at the New St. James.

—Mrs. C. L. French of Indianapolis, Ind., is a guest at the Leland.

—Gus Lillard of San Francisco, Cal., spent yesterday at the Madison.

—Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Henderson of Seattle, Wash., are at the Moser.

—Randolph D. Ford of Mobile, Ala., was at Hotel yesterday.

—E. M. Knapp of Littleton, Mass., is on the guest list at the St. Nicholas.

—J. S. Deane of Arkansas City, Ark., is registered at the Leland.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Calloway of Dallas, Tex., are at the Madison.

—Dudley Emerson of Cincinnati, O., is stopping at the Southern.

—P. F. Funk of Plattsmouth, Mo., has rooms at the New St. James.

—E. W. Evans of Washington, D. C., is a guest at the Leland.

—Amos C. Norwine of Home Terra, Mo., is registered at the Madison.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Collins of Tyler, Tex., are at the Moser.

—H. L. Wellington of Albany, N. Y., was at Hotel yesterday.

—W. R. Kirby of Pine Bluff, Ark., is on the guest list at the St. Nicholas.

—J. F. Shaw of London City, Ark., is registered at the Leland.

—Mr. and Mrs. William F. Scott of Keokuk, Ia., are at the Madison.

—Edward Powell of Philadelphia, Pa., is stopping at the Southern.